

SELECT GRAND JURY TO TRY CHI- CAGO RIOTERS

Chicago, Aug. 4.—After the calmest night in the "black belt" for more than a week, work was begun Monday of selecting a grand jury before which will come the cases of white men and Negroes who are accused of participation in the race riots which caused the death of 20 Negroes, and 13 Whites

REDS BEHIND RACE WAR

ANARCHISTS AND LABOR RADICALS INFLAME IGNORANT OF BOTH RACES.

New York, Aug. 3.—Existence of widespread propaganda to inflame American Negroes against the whites—sponsored by anarchists and labor radicals—is seen in a sterling analysis of the unrest among colored people, made today by Dr. Robert M. McElroy of the National Security League.

This propaganda is making a tremendous impression on the minds of ignorant Southern Negroes, says Dr. McElroy, and, together with the return of thousands of disgruntled Negro soldiers, is a primary cause for the general exodus of the Southern Negro to Northern cities.

Only a complete revision of prevailing educational systems of Southern states and prompt action by the government to eliminate illiteracy among both ignorant Southern blacks and whites can help a situation, which, it is predicted, will rapidly grow worse as time progresses.

The report is the result of a 2-year investigation in the South by Dean L. B. Moore, of the National Security League.

See Grave Dangers in South. "The Southern states, with the seething millions of restless negro population, are becoming potential hotbeds," says the report.

"Never before have I known such sensitiveness in a situation as I am discerning in the racial relations of the South. I have found a suspicion and latent hostility that seems amazingly impossible.

"Any blind man, knowing the conditions in the South, could probably see what is likely to result in a few years unless educational conditions are bettered. The confusion following the Civil War will be nothing compared with what we shall have here, frankly, we are in danger of having a little Russia in many sections of the Southland."

The reason the riots have taken place in Northern cities is assigned to an unprecedented influx of Negro labor to the North—the majority of the blacks being inflamed by little understood labor propaganda received from agitators.

Radicals Sending Negroes North. "The false teachers, who are encouraging lawlessness, are in a large measure responsible for the exodus of Negro labor to the North," says the report.

It is reported by Dean Moore that in a Southern city a Negro woman representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People nearly created a riot by declaring before a colored audience "the time has passed for colored men to go with hat in hand for what they want. They should rather go with a shotgun in hand and demand what they want."

"The disgruntled returning Negro soldier is a potential factor in the South in making for uneasiness and a large measure of discontent at conditions," Dean Moore concluded.

TO IMPROVE HOUSING CONDITIONS

(Associated Negro Press.)

Portsmouth, N. H., August 7.—A very satisfactory meeting was held last week between the officers of the Portsmouth Real Estate Company and John H. Jackson, William Gooden, William McConnell and James Melvin, members of the Negro Voters' Advisory Committee.

The question of improving the housing conditions of the colored population of Portsmouth was fully discussed and the Portsmouth Real Estate Company agreed to co-operate with the committee and will immediately make arrangements for the erection of model homes in the sections proposed to relieve the present congestion.

NEGROES ACTIVE IN POLITICS

(Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, August 7.—The entire nation is thoroughly interested and aroused of the candidacy of William Warley, editor of the Louisville News, Louisville, Ky., in his great political fight for nomination to the Kentucky legislature. Mr. Warley is one of the intelligent, progressive men of his city, and resides in a district where the majority of the votes are colored. His candidacy represents the new victory spirit of "self determination" and the colored people of the nation at large are looking to Louisville to pioneer an example, do their duty and nominate William Warley. Shrewd politicians are recognizing the value of the colored vote and are endeavoring to secure it. A committee of 100 leading citizens is now backing his candidacy and their executive committee has gone about the business in a manner that seems to assure success.

TO EDUCATE NEGRO SOLDIERS

(Associated Negro Press.)

New Orleans, La., August 7.—Provisions for giving elementary education to illiterate Negroes among returning soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force will be undertaken by the Orleans school board. This announcement was made at a meeting of the Board Friday night. Every effort will be made to induce the Negroes to enter freedom night schools. The Board will bear the expense of the books that are changed during the coming season.

THE MAYOR DELIVERS WELCOME ADDRESS AT CHAUTAUQUA

MAY RETURN NEGROES TO THE SOUTH EMPLOYERS TO CONSIDER BRINGING BACK MANY WHO MOVED NORTH.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—Sugar planters, rice growers, farmers and all agricultural interests of this state have been called to meet here Thursday morning for the purpose of deciding how many Negroes the planters and other employers of Negro labor will bring back from Chicago.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Farm Development Bureau of the Association of Commerce. Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture, will be the principal speaker. He will give views on plans for bringing back such negroes as left Louisiana and are eager to return, and make suggestions as to the paying of their fares back to this state.

PLEAS FOR UPBUILD- ING OF LIBERIA.

WANTS YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO MIGRATE TO THE REPUBLIC.

New York, Aug. 3.—Plans for interest in the upbuilding of Liberia were made by Dr. N. H. B. Cassell, president of Liberia College, Dr. Ernest Lyon of Baltimore and others at the celebration of the 62nd anniversary of the American flag.

Dr. Cassell, who is in this country in the interest of Liberia College, outlined the needs of his country and urged interest here in its welfare.

Dr. Lyon made a plea for young men and women of ability, who had some financial resources to emigrate to Liberia and aid in its upbuilding. He praised the interest of the American government in the little West African republic and said the granting of a \$5,000,000 credit to Liberia by the United States did not mean an impairment of the independence of the former country.

WHITE MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER OF NEGRO PLACED ON \$2,500 BOND.

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 4.—Frank Johnson, a white man, was charged by complaint in Justice of the Peace Moore's Court, with the murder of a Negro boy who was struck on the head with a hammer, Aug. 1, and who died Sunday night.

Johnson was charged with assault and murder shortly after the affray. "This morning he came to the court house, but in the meantime the Negro died and a complaint was filed charging him with murder.

The amount of Johnson's bond was fixed at \$2,500, which he made.

DO NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST BLACK OR WHITE SAYS JUDGE.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.—Mob rule is being punished by hanging, Judge Robert E. Crowe told a special grand jury here today. The jury is to investigate the race riots of last week.

"Do not discriminate between black and white," the judge advised the jurors. "There is an anarchistic condition in Chicago and what you are to do is to crush it. On behalf of the judiciary, I promise a fair trial to come from your findings."

Several hundred witnesses were available when the jury began work.

NEGROES ARRESTED FOR CARRYING FIREARMS—SALE OF AMMUNITION STOPPED.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 4.—Alarmed by the armed Negro menace, police here today to paw through and other places to stop the sale of firearms and ammunition to blacks.

During the last twenty-four hours more than a score of negroes have been arrested for carrying firearms and getting suspiciously. The negroes declared that they were "just getting prepared."

DON'T WANT A HANGING

(Associated Negro Press.)
Rockford, Ill., July 7.—Lee county never has had a hanging and it doesn't want to have one now. E. E. Johnson, Negro section hand, is awaiting execution for the murder of another section hand, George Bush. A delegation of prominent Dixon residents appeared before the state division of pardons and paroles here and pleaded that the death sentence be commuted. Representative John P. Devine and Henry Dix headed the delegation.

QUICK CURE FOR RIOTS

Where there are open and violent disturbances of law and order, causing every body to suffer, the best and kindest way always is for the authorities to get with sternness. Any weakness or leniency in dealing with such disturbances merely causes them to break out afresh and in the end more blood is shed and more property destroyed than if the evil were handled vigorously in the beginning.

Let us take Napoleon's case. When he came on the scene, the Paris population was in the habit of rioting on the slightest provocation, because of weakness of the authorities, which feared the mob. Napoleon acted once. He broke the rioters off the streets with a single stroke, and the evening everything was quiet, and the rioters were never heard of again.

Once the authorities take charge and the rioters are ordered to their homes, there are no innocent bystanders. Any one who remains in the crowd that day is against law and order is guilty.

Abraham Lincoln
—Houston Chronicle.

DESIRES CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE LYNCHING IN U. S.

HUGHES, ROOT, PALMER, SIGN
ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN ACTION.

Demand for an investigation by Congress of mob violence and lynching in the United States made in an address to the Nation signed by 150 citizens throughout the country, including ex-President Taft, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, E. Henry van Dyke, the governors of seven states including Governor A. H. Roberts of Tennessee, every living ex-attorney general of the United States, the heads of California, Illinois, Princeton, Western Reserve, Yale and Vanderbilt Universities, Charles W. Eliot, Elhu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, J. R. Bingham of Mississippi, and Senator Arthur Cooper of Kansas.

The address to the Nation is an outcome of the National Conference on Lynching which was held in New York City, May 5 and 6, last.

"The people of the United States suffer justly under the grievous charge that they continue to tolerate mob murder," says the address. "In the year 1918 no less than 67 persons were done to death without trial or any process of law, having been denied the right to a day in court accorded by the federal and state constitutions to all citizens.

"It is well known that the innocent with the guilty suffer the cruel inflictions of mob violence. Mob law even invaded court rooms and prisons to seize and murder prisoners whose punishment had already been fixed. Early in 1919, a hospital was invaded by a mob, and the attack resulted in death from shock of a patient that day operated upon.

"Patriotic citizens throughout the country feel the shame which lynching casts upon the nation but they have assumed partial responsibility for this shame by their silence and their acquiescence. The time has now come when citizens of the United States can no longer contemplate without protest the setting at naught of the fundamental principles upon which their citizenship is based.

"The undersigned, therefore, as citizens of the United States without sectional or party bias, with the interest only of the Republic at heart, urge all public spirited men and women to oppose with all their power the recurrence of the crime and the shame of mob murder; they urge the governors of the several states to do all that is possible to prevent and punish lynching; they pledge their support to the officers of the law, who, in the face of mob excitement, discharge their duties; and they urge upon the Congress of the United States a wide investigation of lynching and mob murder to the end that means may be found to end this scourge."

Among the southern signers of the Address are Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, former attorney general of the United States; George M. Bailey, editor of the Houston Post; William M. Bunley of Lexington, Va., Secretary Southern Race Commission; William S. Sutton, Dean of Department of Education of the University of Texas.

Among the signers from New York are the editors of The Evening Post, The Independent, The Sun, The New York Age, The New Republic, The Nation, The Survey, The Crisis, the publisher of The New York Times, and the Bar and Merchants' Associations.

17 NEGROES INDICTED ON RIOT CHARGES JUDGE PROMISES SPEEDY TRIALS FOR ALL PERSONS INDICTED.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.—Seventeen Negroes were charged with rioting and murder in indictments voted late today by the special grand jury investigating race riots, which for five days last week held the south side of Chicago in a reign of terror. The indictments will be returned before Judge Robert E. Crowe in the Criminal Court tomorrow.

While city and state authorities combined to bring the rioting to a stop, the 1,000 state troops, 3,000 policemen and 2,000 Deputy Sheriffs continued to guard the Negro quarters. Tonight officials reported that the riot was being quiet and every effort was being made to relieve the suffering of the Negroes who have been marooned in the area, and who have been unable to go to their work.

Judge Crowe, in charging the jury today, characterized race riot conditions at Chicago as anarchy and exhorted the jury to deal with it as such. He promised speedy trials for all persons indicted.

ADOPTED BABY TURNS OUT COLORED MOTHER TRADES FOR ORPHAN WHITE CHILD.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Marion Blake, who said she lived in Albany and was a widow, was charged today with the adoption of a Negro baby.

Mrs. Blake, at 17 E. 35th st., a five months old Negro baby which she said she legally adopted when it was but a few days old. At the time she did not know the child had negro blood in its veins and she was heartbroken when she learned the truth.

Dr. Halton advertised Tuesday in a New York paper that a home was wanted for an infant girl, two weeks old. The parent died of pneumonia.

There were no relatives. Dr. Halton made herself responsible for the little orphan.

When the doctor arrived at her office, a woman who said she was Mrs. Marion Blake, was waiting. She appeared to be troubled. In her arms she carried a baby whose skin was dark.

"I am a widow of comfortable means," she said, "and live with my mother in Albany. For years I had one son, a girl. A year ago she married a soldier, but came back to us when we were in France.

"A few days before she gave birth to a child, she received word her husband had died in a French hospital. The shock killed her. She died as the child was born. For years I had wanted to adopt a child and I took her baby."

"The baby was small and plump, reddish, as new-born infants usually are. I adopted her legally and had her christened 'Barbara.' The love of both my mother and myself were glorified by the advent of the little girl. Every day found her more and more occupying more and more room in our hearts.

"It was when she was three months old that we first noticed that her skin seemed to be growing darker each week. Neither my mother or myself put our fear into words, however, until the baby was four months old."

"Finally, I took her to a hospital for an examination. I had to go home and tell my mother that Barbara was a colored baby."

"The last month has been one of agony. She is five months old now and I realized that sooner or later I must give her up. It would eventually bring unhappiness to all concerned and the most unhappiness of all to herself."

"When I read that you had an infant girl for adoption I thought, perhaps if I had another baby near me, it would be easier to part with mine."

Little Barbara was passed from the arms of her foster mother to Dr. Halton. Mrs. Blake sobbed as she said she couldn't see her again."

She turned her head away to gaze from a window with eyes that could not see. Then into the empty arms of Mrs. Blake the doctor quietly placed the tiny unnamed white child.

HEARTILY FAVORS THE MOVEMENT

The Interest of the White and the Black Ranks Parallel and Could Not Conflict, Administers To Beware of the Agitator.

Mayor Frank W. Wosenkraft delivered the welcome address Monday night to the Chautauqua and Religious Congress. His address was well received and was listened to with the closest attention and evidence of approval. He urged that the interests of the white and black was one running parallel and that it could not conflict. He said that this was not the time for agitators and any was going about with a chip on his shoulder should be viewed as an enemy, whether the person is white or colored. He declared that an unsanitary condition in one part of the city was a menace to the whole city, and that it endangered the whole city, since if clothes be sent into the unsanitary district, the disease of the unsanitary district could be scattered by means of the clothes.

The Mayor complimented the Negro Welfare Board as being composed of representatives of the best colored citizens and, through the board, he was learning more of the needs and conditions of the colored people.

In the beginning of his address, the Mayor illustrated the invitation of a committee by a case of man and wife who had lived together for a number of years, and finally had a misunderstanding, and some one offered a large sum to be placed at a certain place at a certain time, or the surrender of his disagreeable consort, whereupon the husband replied that he did not have the amount of money asked for but that he liked his proposition. So he liked the proposition of addressing the Chautauqua from as much as he had learned of its purposes. He commended the Chautauqua movement since it was the first of its kind to be held in this city among the colored people for educational and deeply religious purposes. He complimented the pastor, Dr. Wilson, as a leader that was worthy of being followed by the colored people.

He declared much unrest usually follow in reconstruction periods and in times of prosperity and depression but matters would soon be adjusted for the good of all concerned if every one would only do the right and do his duty and keep the peace and harmony in his own sphere.

SHOES WORTH NEAR WEIGHT IN SILVER

New York, Aug. 5.—The "calf of gold" has acquired almost a literal sense in the extraordinary leather markets lately prevailing, according to the Wall Street Journal. The skin of the young bovine has appreciated in price dignity until the finished product therefrom—the upper leather used in fine shoes—now ranks almost with the precious metals. It is now nearly as valuable as silver, despite the doubling in price of the latter since 1915.

The skin itself is now quoted on a net basis of \$1.05 to \$1.50 a pound, according to its weight ranges in three classes from five to twelve pounds, the lighter weights bringing the larger unit prices. In 1913 the corresponding per pound values ranged from 25 to 30 cents.

The finished leather is sold by trade custom on a per-foot basis, the present market ranging widely from \$1.40 to \$1.50 a foot, according to grade and colors. The wastage in trimming—plus dealers' expenses and profits—is such that on weight basis the lighter grades of calf leather bring about eight and the heavier about seven times the price of an equal quantity of skin.

The net result, after applying the scales to some current transactions in the Boston market, is that the leather sold by the foot represented values ranging from 45 to 70 cents an ounce, or \$7.20 to \$12 a pound avoirdupois. As in case of the skins, the lighter grades—one and one-half as against three ounces to the foot—commanded better figures. Colored leather as being a trifle lighter would yield a slightly higher figure still than the black calf here used.

The jeweler's Troy measure of a "pound" of silver is twice an ounce. That quantity is now worth \$12.54. Which is not so much in excess of \$11.20 now quoted for light calf leather.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Hampton, Va., July 5.—The sixth annual meeting of the Ministers' Conference of Hampton Institute brought together 179 ministers, including 109 religious leaders from rural districts or small towns, from Virginia, 101; North Carolina, 73; and one each from South Carolina, West Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi. In 1918 the enrollment was 125, including 64 men from rural districts.

The denominations were represented as follows: Baptists, all branches, 96; A. M. E., 38; A. M. E. Zion, 12; Presbyterian, 9; Colored M. E., 4; Protestant Episcopal, 11; Christian, 1; Reformed Zion Union Apostolic, 1; Congregational, 3; United Presbyterian, 1; and United Holy Church of America, 3.

Those who delivered conference lectures were: Rev. Dr. E. R. Carter, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., president of the Jeane and Slater Boards; Dr.

Report of the recent riots in Washington have spread throughout the country and as a result telegrams and letters have been received by prominent colored people here, making inquiry as to the facts regarding the present situation.

Two of the leaders of the Colored race in the District of Columbia, Dr. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, formerly special assistant to the Secretary of War, and Judge Robert H. Terrell of the Municipal Court, last night issued a statement which is being sent to the colored newspapers of the country, and to those who have made inquiries.

Colored Leaders' Statement.
The statement follows:
"Letters and telegrams from colored people throughout the country have come to us and to others of our race here in Washington from all parts of the country, revealing widespread unrest and agitation among the thoughtful leaders of the people, who since a growing feeling of suspicion as between the races at a time when there should be amity, concord and mutual respect and confidence.

"For the benefit of those who are apprehensive we beg to say that it has been our privilege and the privilege of the thoughtful leaders among the colored people of Washington to co-operate during these trying days in every possible way to bring about a restoration of friendly relations between the two races here in Washington. It has been our privilege, and the privilege of many others of the Negro people of this community and the best interest of the community and the best interest of the country.

(Continued on page 4.)

Dr. Scott and Judge Terrell send messages to Negro papers.

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